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Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—Sierra Leone.—Week ended October 31, 1902. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 11. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CANADA—Hamilton.—Month of November, 1902. Population, 54,500. Total number of deaths, 51, including 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—Rouen.—Month of October, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 230, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5, and 37 from tuberculosis.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended November 16, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 17. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 8, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,151.

London.—One thousand five hundred and one deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 44; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 17; enteric fever, 14, and diarrhea, 25. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,006 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 8 from measles, 4 from scarlet fever, and 1 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 8, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.8 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,401. The lowest rate was recorded in Ballymena, viz, 4.8, and the highest in Newtownards, viz, 57.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 228 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 5; scarlet fever, 4, and 38 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 8, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 9.3, and the highest in Perth, viz, 28.1, per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 553, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 3; scarlet fever, 4, and 18 from whooping cough.

JAMAICA.—Three weeks ended November 8, 1902. Estimated population, 755,730. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended October 31, 1902. Census population, 131,700. Number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever and 2 from cholera reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended October 25, 1902. Estimated

population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. Seventy-six deaths from cholera reported.

MALTA.—Four weeks ended November 8, 1902. Estimated population, 184,749. Total number of deaths, 441, including diphtheria, 8, and 7 from enteric fever.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (a)—*Manila.*—Month of June, 1902. Estimated population, 302,154. Total number of deaths, 1,418, including enteric fever, 13; smallpox, 2; cholera, 489; plague, 1, and 90 from tuberculosis.

PORTO RICO.—Month of October, 1902. Census population, 953,947. Total number of deaths, 2,351, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 7, and 113 from tuberculosis.

RUSSIA—*Riga.*—Month of September, 1902. Population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 548, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 15; whooping cough, 7; smallpox, 16, and 41 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Barcelona.*—Two weeks ended November 1, 1902. Estimated population, 672,000. Number of deaths not reported.

SPAIN—*Cadiz.*—Month of October, 1902. Population, 70,177. Total number of deaths, 168, including enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 25 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas.*—Week ended October 31, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 3. No deaths from contagious diseases.

a Report received out of date.